WASHINGTON.

Congress Closing Up the Business of the Session.

PASSAGE OF THE INTERNAL RAVENUE BILL.

Successful Fight in the House Against the Fisheries Appropriation.

BUNDRY CIVIL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Refusal to Pay the Expenses of the Louisiana Commission.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Management of the New York Custom House To Be Investigated.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1878. CONGRES APPROACHING THE END-AN EXCIT-ING TIME IN THE HOUSE OVER THE PISHERY AWARD APPROPRIATION.

last night session of the House there was a large at-tendance of the members and of the public. After the disposal of the Internal Revenue bill the Speaker recognized Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, to make the motion to go to the Speaker's table and take up the Fishery Award bill. After the bill had been read a dozen members addressed th made to put the bill on its passage be took position in front of the Speaker's desk and insisted upon being rilowed to denounce the bill as infamous and unjust. The republican members shouted "Order! order!" and on the demogratic side the contusion was Butler raised his voice above the din, which was now increased by the loud raps of the Speaker's gavel. The Speaker again recognized Mr. Crape, who renewed the motion to put the bill on its passage. Points of order were made that the bill must be considered in the Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker announced that he would reserve his decision on the point of order and the objections raised by Mesers. Cox, of New York, and Thompson, of Pennsylvania. The widest excitement followed, nearly all the members standing in their places and crying "Order" and "Regular order." General But-ler said he wanted to be heard only five minutes, but ordered him to take his seat. The Sergeant-at-Arm was instructed to aid the Speaker in quieting Mr.
Butler, and that officer proceeded to expostulate with
the Massachusetts member, who smiled and faced the House, the members on both sides signalizing the victory of the General by loud chapping of hands. Order being restored the roll was called on suspending the rules, which failed to get the necessary twonegative. Mr. Crape then endeavored to get in a moave minute speeches, but the Chair recognized Mr. lis, of Louisians, on the motion to take up a con-sted election case, which was beaten on a yea ad nay vote. At midnight the House was still in session, with a prospect of an all night session, The the completion of the Northern Pacific Ratiroad, which has already passed the Senate.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL-RISUME OF ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The following is a synopsis of the items and prosions of the Army Appropriation bill as finally passed by both houses of Congress :-

Section 1 .- Expenses of General Sherman's h guarters, \$2,500.

Expenses of recruiting, \$75,000; fixes the total number of enlisted men, including soours and hospital stewards, but additional to 450 signal service men.

Expenses of Adjutant General at headquarters of military department, \$3,000.

Apparatus and equipments for signal service, \$4,000.

military department, \$3,000.

Apparatus and equipments for signal service, \$10,500.

Pay of the army, mileage and miscellaneous expenses, \$11,559,287 18.

Subsistence Bepartment, \$2,315,000 (less \$300,000 heretofore appropriated).

Quartermaster's Department—fuel, forage, &c.—\$2,350,000; incidental expenses, \$1,000,000; purchase of horses, \$200,000; transportation, \$4,200,000; hird of building, excluding quarters for officers, \$850,000, of which \$60,000 is to be used for building storchouses and offices at Omaha; hospitals, \$75,000; dothing and equipme, \$900,000; cemeteries, \$15,000; dothing and coatingen expenses, \$40,000.

Medical Department, \$210,000; Medical History of the War, \$30,298 73.

Engineer Depot at Willett's Point, \$5,000.

Ordnance service, \$100,000; amail arms ammunition, \$75,000; preserving and cleaning the ordnance stores, \$25,000; preserving and cleaning the ordnance stores, \$25,000; parchase and manufacture of stores, \$115,000; inantery, cavairy and artiflery equipments, \$75,000; manufacture of arms at armories, \$15,000; train grounds at Sandy Hook, \$12,500; converting ten-inch smooth bore gans into rilles, \$50,000.

For a new post near where Milk River crosses the northern line of Montana, \$100,000.

Section 2.—All registers hereafter shall publish the Health His, \$100,000.

Section 3.—All appointments hereaster as second flectenants shall be flied by graduates, il there are any unassigned (the Military Academy bill forbids assignment except to actual vacanoies); if any vacanoies still remain, non-commissioned officers, who have been recommended and passed the required examilar to a populated and passed the required examilar to a populated and passed the required examilar to stall passed the required examilar to the population of the passed the required examilar passed the required examilar

ball, after was been been appointed.
Section 4, provides that non-commissioned officers, who have served two years and have received the recommendations of the company and regimental commander, shall be examined by a board of five officers, solvened each year by the department commander, shall be examined, and, if passed by the board, the names shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War, was 1 assay year.

June I, each year.
Section 5 abolishes hundrosses, to take effect on expiration of the enlistments of their husbands, if married.

married.

Section 6 requires all headquarters, except that of General Sherman, to be established at points where are government buildings, except the Secretary of War shall direct otherwise by an order in writing. Section 7 provides that the time any officer has served as an entisted man, regular or volunteer shall be allowed in computing longevity pay or for retirement. It also fixes the retired list at 400 instead of Ext.

ment. It also fixes the returned list at 400 instead of 1900.

Section 5 cuts off commutation for fuel to officers, but provides that they may be furnished onk wood at \$3 cash per cord for actual use, or other fuel at its equivalent in oak wood. Forage in kind may be issued for horses kept and owned by officers on duty with troops in the field or at posts west of the Mississippi River; fixes the allowance of horses for teneral sherman at five, and General Sheridan four, instead of cash allowances of \$50 each per month as before, and reduces the allowance for major generals from five to three, and of brigadiers from four to three under the above provision. All other officers are allowed the same as before.

Section 9 axes the commutation of quarters for General Sherman at \$125 per month instead of \$103 as before, and of General Sherman at \$70 castead of \$103 and for all other officers where there are no public quarters, at \$10 per room instead \$13 as before.

Section 10 provides that the whole question of army retorm and reorganization shall be referred to a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to be designated by the Vice President and Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, employ a clerk and atenographer and sit during the recess. If requested the Secretaries.

Section 11 specifies the line of inquiry by the joint committee provided by section 10. To examine as to number and pay of officers and men, propertion of the several arms, rank, pay and duties of the staff corps, and it reduction in numbers or pay by consolidation or otherwise can be done consistently with the interests of the service.

Congress by January 1, 1919, and to set when and where they may select.

Section 13 directs promotion to cease in each grade, in staff or line, from the passage of the act, and no jurther promotion or appointment shall be made to fill any vacancy which may occur attli the jobs committee has made its report and Congress has taken action thereon; provided, that this limitation shall not

tion 14 provides for another joint committee of Senators and five Representatives to examine

Section 14 provides for another joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to examine the whole question of the expediency of transferring the Indian Eureou to the War Department, and they are also directed to report January 1, 1879.

Section 15 forbids the use of the army as a posse commitation of otherwise in executing laws, except as expressly authorized by the constitution or act of Congress. Any willing violation of this shall be a misdemeanor, and is provided for by a fine of \$1,000 or not exceeding two years' imprisonment, or both.

Section 16 repeals all acts inconsistent with the bill.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Washington, June 17, 1878. THE POTTER INVESTIGATION-CROSS-FXAMINA-TION OF B. CONQUEST CLARK-SENATOR RELLOGG READY TO TESTIFY.

voted to a rigid cross-examination of H. Conquest Clark, the private secretary of ex-Governor Kellogg, which Levisce, the elector, testified his name had been longed. The witness testified that he did not know who signed Levisco's name; that when the signatures of all the electors were attached he sealed town, and, therefore, did not send for him, but made

which he (the witness) had in charge.
On Saturday Chairman Potter seat the following

one to Senator Kellogg:

Six—You are requested to attend before the committee of the flower of Representatives for the investigation of the electoral trauds, &c., &c., at such nour as may suit your convenience, for the purpose of giving testimony with respect of matters in hearing before said committee.

Security Exployer respired as follows:

Secator Kellogg replied as follows:-

Secator Kellogg replied as follows:—

Six—I have just received your note requesting me to attend before your committee at such hour as may suit my convenience for the purpose of giving testimony, and in reply would say that I would endeaver to attend immediately, but there are matters pending in the Senate to-day regarding which I feel much interest. On Monday, after the morning hour, I will endeavor to make such arrangement as will onable me to comply with your request.

On the receipt of Senator Kellogg's note Mr. Potter verbally returned in the house hy messequent for the

verbally returned his thanks by messenger for the latter's promptness, and said he would jutorm him at

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE-PLOPOSITION

MINISTRATION. ized Representative Wood to submit to the flouse a resolution authorising the appointment of a sub-coming the recess of Congress. The resolution provides that a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means shall meet in the city of New York on the first Morday in September next, for the purpose to procure information relating to the collection of the revenues and other kindred questions. In the oversiof she adoption of the resolution by the House the committee will consist of the following members of the committee, namely:—Mesers. Wood, of New York, Chairman; Garlield, of Ohio; Tucker, of Virginia; Banks, of Massachusetts; Pheips, of Connecti-cut, and Harris, of Georgia.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS -SECRE TARY SHERMAN ON THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE

the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, on the subject of the Sannie substitute for the bill repealing the Resumption not, having been repeated to W. A. Phillips, of Kansas, the latter gentleman, who is a member o of obtaining in substantial form the views of the Se retary, addressed him the following telegram .-

My intention and expectation is to apply all the pro-ceeds of loar per cent bonds, whether sold for United States notes or coin, to the redemption of five-twenty six per cent bonds. I hope the House may make the power to receive United States notes for custom duties discretionary instead of compulsory.

To this Mr. Phillips replied:

Your answer does not cover the question whether you will keep in circulation the legal tenders receive able for customs or whether they will be hearded so as to produce contraction.

I certainly would obey the law in letter and spirit, and would seek to keep in circulation all United States

notes that could be maintained at no received for customs duties and could be used in purchase of coin or bullion. PAYMENT OF THE PISHERIES AWARD.

In consequence of the failure to obtain a two-thirds rote in the House for the motion to pass a bill under a suspension of the rules to pay the fisheries award of the Halifax Commission, the Senate will insert an adment to effect that purpose in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This amendment can be now con curred in by a simple majority of the House. THE FISHERIES CORRESPONDENCE-A LETTER

FROM M. DELFOSSE. The additional correspondence laid before the Senate to-night in regard to the selection of M. Magrice Delicese as one of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington on the fisheries question develops nothing new of especial interest except a letter addressed to Secretary Evarts by M. Delfosse on the 23d ult., in which he calls attention to the fact that it was at the express request of the two parties interested—the government of Great Britain and that of the United States-that he accepted the effice of third Commissioner, which they had both tendered him and for which the Austrian Minister in London designated him afterward, at their request, in order that the ap pointment might be made in entire conformity with the provisions of the Washington treaty. M. Del losse also states that the objections to his appoint. ment, which were raised by the government of the United States several years ago, had never been revealed to him, and were, in fact, absolutely unknown to him previously to their publication, about two months ago, as part of the official correspondence then sent to the United States Senate.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS-APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Captain Phelps, nominated by the President as one passed providing a permanent government for the ers under the present government, which terminates Mr. Josiah Dent, said to be a relative of General

tirant, another of the Commissioners nominated to-day, is a resident of Georgetown and but little known in Washington. More than a dozen active aspirants for these offices are thus disappointed.

The Eccuing Star says their appointment met with

opposition in the Cabinet, Secretaries Sherman, Mc-Crary and Thompson opposing them. These officials held that it would be proper to appoint men that were more representative of District interests and busi-

other Commissioner under the new law has not yet been designated. It not being a nomination requiring postpone the detailing of such an officer until after the adjournment of Congress.

The choice is considered among those best inform to have narrowed down to Coloness O. M. Poe and H. G. Wright. It is thought that one of those will be designated, with the chances in favor of Colonel Pos.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1978. Mr. Coxkling, (rep.) of N. Y., called up the House oill to organize the life saving service.

The bill was read a third time and passed as it came from the House of Representatives, and now goes to the President for his signature.

ment for the purpose of gathering and publishing the statisties of the institutes of

by which it was passed be reconsidered by unanimous cousent and that the bill be allowed to lie over until the next session. The bill cought by legislation to determine litigation pending in courts. It passed hastily, and within ten minutes after its passage he had teiegrams from New York remonstrating against it. He protested against a bill being run through both houses of Congress as this had been. It had never been considered by the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred at a ragular meeting, but the consent of a majority of the committee to report it was obtained from them on the floor of the Senate. He sid not feel called upon to express any opinion in regard to the bill, but legislation thus summarily consummated should be avoided. Every step of this bill had been taken, not under the cruics of the Senate but in spite of them. He had been too the Senate but in spite of them, the had been too the Senate without considering the constitutional question involved. He gave his assent to reporting the oil to the Senate without considering the constitutional question involved. He gave his assent that this very question might occur before the courts, as it could not without the passage of this act. Was it constitutional for Congress to rainy the assessment of this tax? The courts could not get at it without the passage of this act, and there was equity in the passage of the law. A grosser attempt at fraud that that on the part of the steamship companies to recover this tax he never heard of. This tax had been levied and expended for humane purposes by the municipalities collecting it. The steamship companies were the mere hands through which the money was collected from the emigrants, who would never get a cent of it should it be returned, as thousands of them were scattered all over the great Republic. For the steamship companies to recover this money would simply be for them to plunder the great Republic. For the steamship companies to recover this money would simply be for them to plunder the first suppo

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Pending discussion Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the Senate immediately proceeded with the consideration of that bill, under the See minute rule for debate on various amendments.

Mr. WINDOM in explanation of the bill said the total amount appropriated by it as it passed the House of

of that one, under the two minute rule for debate on various amendments.

Mr. Windom in explanation of the bill said the total amount appropriated by it as it passed the House of Representatives was \$16,847,276; the amount added by the Senate Committee on Appropriations was \$4,019,345-32, making a total appropriated by the bill as it now atood of \$20,886,620-32. The total amount appropriated by the Suadry Civil bill for 1878 was \$47,103,750. The estimates for the present facal year were \$24,937,186. The Senate committee has added \$1,709,000 for public buttonings, \$701,000 for other public buttonings, \$701,000 for other public buttonings, \$701,000 for other public works and \$1,573,904 for various ueficiencies, \$1,000,000 of which was required for the Fost Office Department. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Postmaster General recommending the appropriation. There was another deficiency of \$275,000 for United States Courts; one of \$33,000 for contingent expenses of the House and Schale; shother item appropriated \$137,300 to indemnify the States for corolling and mastering troops during the late war, and another appropriated \$150,000 for deficiency in the Indian service. For the public buildings at Hoston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, the committee had also recommended an appropriation of \$275,000 to purchase the Freedmen's Bank touliding in the city of Washington; \$450,000 for the north wing of the new War, Navy and State Department building, believing it to be better to complete that building than to pay rent for other buildings. The government was paying now \$127,000 for rent of buildings in Washington. Of other amendments added by the committee were the following:—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for commence the construction of a dry dock at League Island Navy Yard.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for continuing the construction of the dry dock at Mare Island

That hereafter all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts and all forms of advertising required by law for the several departments of the government may be paid for at a price not to exceed the convertise rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discount, such rates to be ascertained from sorm statements to be turnished by the proprieture or publishers of the assessment or proprieture or publishers of the assessment proposition as to advertise.

secure-lower terms at special rates who never the public interest requires it.

THE COMMITTEE OU Appropriations reported the following amendment:—

For expenses and compensation of the commission appointed by the Fresident to go to Louisiana, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. Spexicks, (rep.) of Ala., said he was astonished and surprised that the Committee on Appropriations should recommend an appropriation of this sort. The object of this commission was to turn out the legal government of Louisiana.

Mr. Window, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said the appropriation was recommended by the President of the United States and also by the socretary of the Treasury. It was also stated that there were procedents for such an appropriation. The committee had, therefore, agreed to report it to the Senate for such light as the Senator roun Alabama was Mr. SPENCER then sent to the Clerk's desk and had ead a published statement of the expense of the Lou-

Mr. Spencen then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a published statement of the expense of the Louisman Commission.

Mr. Herreden, (dem.) of W. Va., inquired of the chairman of the Commistee on Appropriations (Mr. Windom) if he approved of these items.

Mr. Windom replied that he never saw the statement. The committee could not examine all these documents in the twenty-four hours it had for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. Hiskaroko inquired if the Senator (Mr. Windom) was willing to pay that amount for putting Packard out and Nicholis in.

Mr. Windom replied that he would not pay a cont. It was a very worthiess job. Did not the Senator (Mr. Hereford) consider that the results accomplished were of some value to the democratic party?

Mr. Herredon—Not in that way.

Mr. Conkliku, of New York, inquired if the committee knew of any law under which this so-called commission went out.

commission went out.

Mr. Window replied there were a good many appropriations in the bill not expressly authorized by law.

commission went out.

Mr. Windox replied there were a good many appropriations in the bill not expressly authorized by law.

Semarks of Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Conkling demanded the yess and nays en the amendment, and said he would vote "no." In louteral and the constitution and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof, summoned the President of the United States to suswer one question and that was, whether Psckard was or was not the legal Governor of that Commonwealth. He [Mr. Conkling] would not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop now to argoe whether the President could not stop and the only question which was addressed to the President, it was told to proceed upon other grounds and in other ways. This so-called committee was without warrant of law, and its dolings were in violation of law. If anybooy borrowed from a national bank or any other bank mousy to embark in this enterprise it was not the business of the Senate to insert a provision in an appropriation bill to do that which would hereafter be claimed to legalize it. He hoped the brevity with which he had spoken would not lead any one to imply that he questioned the undoubted right of the President to docide whether troops should be employed in Louisiana or not; but he did say to the Senate that sending the five tourists or visitors to Louisiana, and allowing them to romain there to constitute that sending the five tourists or visitors to Louisiana, and allowing them to romain there to constitute that sending the five tourists or visitors to Louisiana, and allowing them to romain there to constitute that sending the five tourists or visitors to the law.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of this, referred to the condition of the law.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) o

to discuss this question and if the five minute rule could be walved he (Mr. Conkileg) was willing that the Senator abould proceed.

Mr. McMillax, (rep.) of Minn., argued that the federal traps took no part in the Louisiana difficulty; they only preserved the peace. They abstatued from taking sides with either of the cialmants, but kept the mob which threatened the Siate House quiet.

Mr. Ecris, (dem.) of La., denied that there was any mob in New Orleans to threaten Mr. Packard or his Legislature. At no time was there any intention on the part of Governor Nicolais to drive them out of the building which they occupied, and they might have remained there until to-day.

Mr. Kriloud (rep.) of La., said he did not propose to mix in this discussion as to whether there was a mob or not. There was one point to which he desired to call attention, and that was that the Packard Legislature was the legal Legislature of the state; it met as was constitutionally required. He (Mr. Kellogg) happened to be Governor at the time. There was a minuted to have been elected on the face of the returns. In the Sealet there was not a quorum was sumitted to have been elected on the face of the returns. In the Sealet there was not a quorum except by the certificates of the Returning Board. There was not an officer in the State who did not recognized in as Governor, and the Legislature which he lected was to extend the rough the alternoon, he would withdraw the amendment.

Several Senators objected, and Mr. Antraost (in the

amendment on the table, and it was egreed to—yeas 32, nays 22—as follows:—

Yass—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Beck, Biaine, Booth, Conkling, Davis of Illuois, Dorsey, Eston, Eustis, Horsey, Lagon, Jones of Plorida, Kellogg, McConkling, Davis of Illuois, Dorsey, Eston, Eustis, Horsey, Lagon, Lagon, Jones of Plorida, Kellogg, McConkling, Sark-Allison, McCherson, Merrimon, Estodiph, Rolling, Sark-Messrs. Allison, Armering, Ester, Sayard, Burnayde, Butler, Christiancy, Coke, Dawes, Gordon, Harris, Hill, Hoar, Lamar, McDonaid, Matthews, Morgan, Faddock, Saulabury, Saunders, Voorhees and Wallece 22, Messrs. Thurman and Grover announced that they were paired on all political questions with Messrs. Edmunds and Chaffee, and this being regarded as a political question they did not vote.

Additional Chaffee, and this being regarded as a political question they did not vote.

Other amendments of the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. McChriston, went into executive seasion, and when the Goors were respensed at haif-past live o'clock took a recess until eight o'clock P. M.

At the agents.

eight o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening sossion the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Howe, appropriating \$150,000 for the foundation of the new library building in Judiciary square. Luid on the table.

The question then being on the amendment of the committee, Mr. Howe submitted mother substitute to purchase certain land east of the Capitol grounds in a site for such library. Laid on the table—year 41, nays 80.

as a site for such library. Laid on the table—yeas 41, mays 80.

THE LEGISLATIVE SILL.

Ponding discussion Mr. Winnow, of Minnesots, from the coalercace committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and said it covered some fifty-seven printed pages. He had already stated on two or three occasions the peints of agreement between the committees. He was ready to answer any question in regard to the bill, but the matter had been so fully explained that he inought everywody understood it. He therefore moved the report be adopted without being read.

There being no objection the report was adopted and the bill passed.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was then resumed, and Mr. Hown succentied successively amenaments to purchase man on the north and south of the Capitol grounds, both of which were laid on the table, and the amendment of the committee, as above mentioned, was agreed to.

Ir. Wishow then submitted amendments making the necessary appropriations for the life saving service, in accordance with the bill passed to-day, and they were agreed to.

Other amendments of the Committee on Appropria-

by law.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Bisine and agreed to by the Senate.

At the time of going to press the Senate were considering the Suadry Civil Appropriation bill, with prospects of an all aight session.

Mr. Thourson, (rep.) of Pa., offered a preamble and resolution, reciting the depressed condition of labor and industry throughout the country, and providing a select committee of seven members (to sit during the recess) to inquire into the causes thereof and the

remedies therefor. Adopted.

The House then, at half-past eleven o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill (Mr. Cartisie, of Kentucky, in the chair as Speaker pro tem.), the pending amendment being the one ofone-twenty-lourth of one per cent per month on the average amount of bank deposits subject to draft or check (being a modification of the existing law on the subject). The amendment was adopted. Mr. TCCKER, (dem) of Va., offered an amendment,

banks as are invested in United States securities and all deposits to the amount of \$2,000 standing in the name of any one depositor. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, (rep.) of Oblo, moved to strike out the section of the bill relating to banks and bankers, together with the amountments just adopted. Agreed to—year 134, nays 117.

Mr. Breggers of The Control of III (the next section begins

with the amendments just adopted. Agreed to—yeas 134, mays 117.

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill. (the next section having been read), said that the bill is originally reported was one relating simply to the manner of collecting the internal revenue taxes. He had been intrusted with the energe of that bill, but since the provision reducing the tax on tobacco had been incorporated in it he could hot give it has support. He therefore yielded charge of the bill to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker), and moved to lay the bill on the lable.

Mr. White, (rep.) of Pa.—Do I not understand that this will interiore with the revenues to the amount of \$10,000,000 annually?

Mr. BURCHARD—That is one of the chief objections to the bill.

to the bill.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said that he would gladly assume charge of the bill which the gentieman from librous yielded to him, and he begged the friends of the bill to stand by him and push it to a final consideration. He hoped that the enemies of the bill would allow a larr, aquare vote to be taken upon it, and he asked the gentleman from librous to withdraw his motion until the consideration of the bill had been completed.

asked the gentleman from lilinois to withersw his motion ontil the consideration of the oill had been completed.

Air. Burnerare insisted on his motion, and it was deteated—yeas 112, nays 136.

Air. Prillirs, (rep.) of Kan., offered an amendment abolianing instax upon liviler iriction matches after the 1st of July, 1879. Adopted—yeas 178, nays 66.

The last section of the bill having been read, Mr. Banning, (dem.) of the bill having been read, Mr. Banning, (dem.) of the bill having been read, Mr. Banning, (dem.) of the bill having been read, Mr. Banning, (dem.) of the bill having been completed, Mr. Tecken demanded the previous question on the pussage of the bill.

The previous question having been seconded, Mr. Tucker yielded to Mr. Foarm, of Onio, who opposed the passage of the bill. He believed the condition of the revenues would not permit with safety the passage of any such bill. It was claimed that the reduction of tax would increase the revenue. In abover to that statlettes showed a constantly increasing revenue under the present tax. Congress had increased the appropriations thus year at least \$10,000.000 beyond what they had been last year. The revenue was falling, and yet from that falling revenue it was proposed to take \$15,000,000 more. No one would be beachied by the bill, for he would tell the manufacturers who were in the tax were reduced now it would be restored next year.

the tax were reduced of noise and confusion Mr. SAY-Amid a great deal of noise and confusion Mr. SAY-LEN, (dem.) of Ohio, stated that when the tax was lower the ievenace were larger than at present. Mr. Arkins, (dem.) of Tenn. (to Mr. Foster)—Didn't you vote for the nine million dellar River and Harbor pull and for the payment of the \$3,000,000 for Higgal Contracts?
The bill was then ordered to be engressed and read

contracts?

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a litted time.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, called for the reading of the engrossed bill.

Mr. Nather, of Ohio, made a dilatory motion, on which the year and nays were called in order to give the clerks time to engross the bill.

Mr. Atkins, of Icanessee, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Without any explanation the report was agreed to, and the House at five o'clock took a recess util eight, a democratic caucus being called to meet in the hair of the flows immediately.

At the opening of the evening session Mr. Butler, (Rep.) of Mass., from the Sciect Committee on the Presidential Election, made a report on the subjects of Sensior Matthews' releast to obey the subjects of that committee and to give teatmony before it. Alter reciting the steps already taken by the committee on the matter the report goes on to state that Mr. Matthews had latted to appear in answer to the summons, and that it may be because his duties as Sensior and the exigences of the public services require his presence in his place as Sensior, and the exigences of the public services require his presence in his place as Sensior, and the exigences of the public services require his presence in this behalf:

The House of Representatives requests the Sensior tree dire leave to the those summy Matthews, Sensior from the circle are the contractions.

sage to the Senate in that behalt:

The Home of Representatives requests the Senate to give leave to the Hom. Stanley Matthaws, Senator from the State of Ohio, to attend before a committee of the Home now charged with investigation of the election frauds in the states of Louisians, and Florida, to give such evidence of facts concerning the subject matter of said investigation as may be in his knowledge of possession as he may be required to.

Mr. Butlan stated that this was in the exact form laid down in Map's Parliamentary Practice.

Mr. Hall and other republicans remarked inter-

maily that the resolution was as mild as it could be, to which Mr. BUTLER responded that it would be unfair to Secretary Sherman if Mr. Matthews did not go before the committee.

Mr. BANES, (rep.) of Mass., expressed the opinion that, as the investigation possibly tended toward an impeachment, and as this Senator would be a judge in such a case, be could not be required to testify in such an inputry.

impeachment, and as this Senator would be a jurge in such a case, he could not no required to testify in such an case, he could not no required to testify in such an inquirz.

To this Mr. Butter replied that he had three judges from the Bengu testify in cases before them.

The resolution was adopted.

The rost ROUTE MILL.

Mr. Cannon, of linnois, reported that the Conference Committee on the Post Route bill had been unable to agree.

A new conference was ordered.

THE MENICAN AWARD.

Mr. WILSON, (dem) of W. V., made the conference report on the listican Award bill. A substitute for section 5 is agreed to, requesting the President to investigate the charges of traud made by the government of Mex co in the cases of Benj. Well and the Al Abra Silver Mining Company and to reopen the same. The report was agreed to.

CONTESTED SILECTIONS

Mr. Harris, of Virgina, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that Messes. Robertson, of Louisiana, and Elian, of Liouisiana (the sitting members in the contested election cases), are entitled to their resits, and that in the Alabi ma contested election cases of acosts, Harrison and Shelly additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to.

Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay ten contestints and contestes \$1,000 each and two others \$500 each in part for their expenses of the coutest. Agreed to.

Solo each in part for their expenses of the contest. Agreed to.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

He moved to non-concur in the Senate amondments to the House bill to provide for an election in West Virginia (one of such amendments being to allow the present legislature of New Hampshire to elect a United States Senator).

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of N. H., moved to concur.

On a standing vote the years were 111 and the nays 110.

The Sphaker voted in the negative, making a tie vote, and then the years and nays were ordered.

The vote resulted: "Year, 121; nays, 132—a strict party vote. So the amendments were concurred in and a committee of conierence was ordered.

Mr. Dean, (dem.) of Mass, (from the Committee on Expenitures in the State Department), reported a resolution authorizing that committee to sit during the vacation, after the 15th of November next, to finish the extinimation of the chargos against George F. Seward, Mioister to China. Adopted.

The House again took up the Internat Revenue bill (Carliele, of Kenlucky, in the chair as Speaker protein).

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, who had called for the

The House again took up the internst accessed to (Cartisie, of Kentucky, in the chair as Speaker protein).

Mr. Whire, of Pennsylvania, who had called for the reading of the cagressed bill, withdrew that call, not wishing (no said) to stand as an obstacle to business, although no oclived it unwise legislation and would, if he had a spare earthquake, use it to defeat the

Mr. SAYLER, of Obio, suggested that the earthquake

Mr. Sayler, of Obio, suggested that the earthquake Mr. Sayler, of Obio, suggested that the earthquake would come next fall.

The bill was then passed—yeas 130, mays 108. Its principal provision is to reduce the tobacco tax to sixteen cents a pound, and it is to go into operation on the lat of September (li the Senate shall pass and the President approve it).

The Pishery Award.

Mr. Crapo, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, roported a bill placing 5,500,000 mg.id coin under the direction of the President with which to pay to the government of Her Britannic Majesty the amount awarded by the Fisheries Commission lately assembled at Halliax in pursuance of the treaty of Washington, if, after correspondence with the British government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question submitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment without in the communication with Congress. Evon before the reading of the bill was concluded objections and points of order were made by Messre, Butier, of Massachusetts; Cox, of New York; Springer, of this nois, and others, but were overruled by the Speaker, who declared that the bill was an international one and that it was his auty to promote its passage, as he had been applied to by the State Department on the subject. He stated also that it was not the Senate bill, as that body had no right to originate appropriation bills, but that it was a House bill, reported under his advice.

subject. He stated also that it was not the Senate bill, as that body and no right to originate appropriation bills, but that it was a House bill, reported under his advice.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. Cox made most persistent offerts to address the flouse in opposition to the bill, but were met with calls to order from both sides of the House, enforced also by the Speaker.

Mr. BUTLER asked even for five minutes, which [Mr. Butlers asked even for five minutes, and the motion was made by Mr. Crape to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Cox, of New York, declared with indignation and amid a storm of objections and calls to order, that this was the result of the boasted principle of arbitration. The House, he said, was ready to "duck down" to the Queen because members were in such a hurry to get home, and where were they to get the money unless they borrowed it?

Mr. BUTLER made renewed attempts to get a hearing, but met with no boiter success. He faced the storm (which was strongest on the republican side of the House), and asserted that it was one of his privileges to be heard. The Speaker, however, dissented from that view, and informed him repeatedly and severely that, he was not more and must take his sect; and then, as Mr. Butler paid no attention to the order, the Speaker and made is a made in the property of the supplementative had an apparently friendly collequy, and soon afterward the Speaker nothed the Sargeanta-Arms to do his duty. That functionary (without his mace of office) stepped up to Mr. Butler, who, with arms folded, was nelianity facing the storm, and the officer and the flower in the suppension of the rules when he was interrupted by Mr. Cox, of New York, who called peremptonity, "Mr. Speaker it" "Sir," said the Speaker.

"If he speaker was a the put the que

affirmative.

Mr. Farkman, (rep.) of Pa., in voting said that he was paired on positical questions, but he did not consider this a political question, but one involving the mation's honor, and he therefore voted age.

Mr. Harrison, of Historis, voted age on the same

Mr. Harrison, of littors, voted aye on the same principle.

Mr. Ettas, (dem.) of La., called up, at a quarter to eleven P. M., the South Carelius contested election case of Richardson against Rainey.

Mr. Haim, of Maine, raised the question of consideration, and the House decided (103 to 127) not to consider the question now.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., at a quarter past eleven P. M., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to proceed to business on the Speaker's table (on which the Speaker said there were 130 brils), and to dispose of them in their order, no bill objected to to be passed except by a two-thirds majority. The vote by tellers was 139 to 54, and then the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered. Mr. Woods resolution was adopted—yeas 154, nays 73—ond the House thereupon (at midlagnt) proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table.

KASSON AND STOUGHTON.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA HAS NOT PERN ASKED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jene 18, 1978.

The Times understands that nothing is known at the

United States Legation in Vienna of any request for the appearance of Minister Kasson before the Potter Investigation Committee in Washington. E. W. Stoughton, the American Minister to Russia writes to the press repudiating all complicity in the proceedings which form the subject of investigation.

THE LUTHERAN MINISTERIUM.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE RUN-DRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Easton, Pn., June 17, 1878.

The one hundred and thirty-first annual session of the Lutheran Ministerium was opened to Easton this morning. This ministerium is the largest district synod in the Lutheran Church, comprising all the minusers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and adjacent States; also includes the city of Chicago. In power it is the second body in the Church, the Is power it is the second body in the Church, the General Council being the higher body. It has among its members the most noted and learned theological celebrities of the Luthersn Church. The session is very largely attended. At the election held to-day the Rev. G. W. Schaffer, D. D., of the Theological Seminary of Philadelphia, was re-elected president; English Secretary, Rev. J. Roth, of Philadelphia, Treaturer, Rev. J. A. Konkleman, of Philadelphia. The report of the Executive Committee shows that during the year \$2,826 25 has been expended for the aid of students \$6,331 08 for the benefit of home missions.

BUSKER HILL.

The one hundred and third anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated here to-day, as a general holiday, business was suspended and the publ builings were closed. Bunker Hill Monument, the pacite squares and a large number of residences in Charlestown were gelly decorated. Salutes were fired and bells rung at suarise, noon and sunset, and band concerts were given morning and evening. The principal military feature was the visit of the Second Connecticut regiment, 550 strong, accompanied by the American band of Providence. They were received by the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, and with them paraded the streets and visited Bunker Hill Monument in the forenous, were they were reviewed by Governor Ruce and stall and other dignitaries, military and civic. Other military organizations and the Army and Navy Veteran Corps size paraded.

This evening the efficers of the record Connecticut and Fifth Massachusetts at coded the Boston Theatre by invitation. builtings were closed. Bunker fill Monument, the

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CUR TROOPS IN MEXICO.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MAXICANS OVER THE PRESENCE OF COLONEL MACKENZIE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 17, 1878,

Great excitement provatis at Piedras Negras owing with a large force of United States soldiers. Colonel Nuncio left Piedras Negras last night with about two follows to-day. Horses are being impressed, and citizens are volunteering to join Nuncio without the least possible delay. Auncio is supposed to have moved in

General Naranjo is expected to arrive at Piedra Negras in a few days to assume command of that de partment, vice General Falcon, deceased.

The general impression is that the revolution is

The juneral of General A. R. Faicon, of the Mexican army, took place here this alternoon. General Ord and staff, the county and city officials and many citizens were in attendance. A number of soldiers were prostrated by the intense heat.

END OF THE PEACE PESTIVITIES AND DEPARTURE OF JOVELLAR

HAVANA, June 17, 1878. On Saturday there was a grand civic procession, in which all the Spanish provinces and their peculiar costumes, ancient and modern, were represented. A grand parade of regular and volunteer troops occurred on Sunday. Generals Jovellar and Campus were greeted with continued acclamations. The enthusiasm shows no signs of abating. To day the puello feativities close with a builtight in the ancient style,

General Marting-Campos assumed the office of Governor of the Island at noon to-day. General Jovellar embarks to-morrow for Spain.

NEW ENGLAND QUAKERS.

RELIGIOUS TXERCISES AND BUSINESS MEETINGS OF THE SUCCESSORS OF ROGER WILLIAMS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nawport, R. I., June 17, 1878.
The Quakers have had very interesting meetings to-day. All the representatives were present except nine. John P. Pennington, of Indiana, suggested a visit to the women's meeting, and the men held a religious service this afternoon in the women's apartment before the business sension. The religious condition of the society, as drawn forth by the ten queries in the "Book of Discipline and Epistics" from the various quarterly meetings was fully considered. Impressive remarks

meetings was fully considered. Impressive remarks upon the importance of a true introversion of soul, both before and after the meetings and of the need of a regular and prompt attendance of all the meetings and of a closer communion with God were made by Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, Elemanh Beard, of Indiana; John F. Hansen, of Iowa; Obadish Chase, of khode Island, and Eli Jones, of Maine. The morning meeting was preceded by a social religious gathering, in which both sexes prayed and sang as the spirit moved them, in a most fervid manner.

A CARE OF DENOMINATIONAL DISCIPLIANS.

A the atternoon meeting two latters were received from the Western Indiana Yearly Meeting, one of which was accepted, while the other provoked no little controversy. A number of the Indiana Friends who had withdrawn from the Yearly Meeting, sent a letter is the causal form. Their epistic had been received by the New York Yearly Meeting, but the committee to whom it had been received and aversely upon it, and a similar course was finally pursued here. The clerk was directed to return it and give reasons why it was not accepted.

It was voted that to-morrow the men and women meet in joint convention to act upon important reports from various committees.

A CROWNED MEETING.

The police of the Eighth precinct were informed yesterday moraling that the decomposed body of a woman was lying in the basement of No. 41 Sulfivan street. An investigation was at once instituted, when a shocking apectacle was revealed. It appears that Looking about for the cause he beheld a woman lying on the ground. Striking a light to take a closer in

on the ground. Striking a light to take a closer inspection he saw that the dead woman was one putrid mass. Captain McDonneil detailed Sorgeant Knight to further investigate the case, and the Ceroners' office was notified.

The house is inhabited mostly by Italians. It is known as the A B C Opera House, where javenile Terpsionorean artists congregate. The dead woman had led a dissipated life. She was about thirty years of age, and lived with a negro in sullivan street. Recently she was known to have kept the company of an Italian, who gained her good graces by supplying her with frequent positions of stale beer. On last Thursday hight deceased was seen around the premises where her body was found, and she appeared to be intoxicated. The theory is that she entered the beasement to sleep and died from alcoholism during the night.

Detective Murphy, of the Eighth precinct, overheard a colored man, one of the spectators that assembled around the basement door after the body was discovered, exclaim, "that woman lived with me, but I haven't seen her in two weeks, since she took up with as Italian." The detective arrested him, and he testified as follows when questioned by Coroner Kilinger:—"About seven months ago I became acquainted with an italian and left me; since then I have not seen her until this morning."

The body was removed to the Morgue, where an autopsy was held by Doputy Coroner Goldschmidt, the conclusion of which was that she died from heart and long disease.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING

John Davis, sixty-three yours of age, was found dead yesterday morning, at No. 7 Broadway, with a pintol in his hand and a bullet wound in his head. The deceased had been suffering from the effects of an old wound to his leg, which prevented him from attending to outdoor business for some days past. He stept at the rear of the small shanty, the front of which be complete as a newstand. He had been addicted to the use of intextenting liquors, and recently was drinking to excess. Sunday evening he told John O'Connor, who keeps a soda water fountain adjoining, at No. 5 Broadway, that he (decessed) was feeling in at No. 5 Broadway, that he (deceased) was feeling in particularly bed health, and requested O'Connor to go and bring him twenty are cents worth of whiskey. When O'Connor returned with the whiskey decoased sain that was all he needed for the night, but requested O'Connor to tell the patroiman on post to bring an ambusance in the morning and have deceased conveyed to boxpital. At haif-pass seven yesterday morning O'Connor, who carried the keys of Davis's store, unlocked the door and proceeded to the rear to inquire how Davis had passed the night. He found deceased strucked upon the bed with a revolver inshity grasped in his hand, and his face and lead covered with blood from a bullet wound in the forehead. Ceroner Croker held an inquest in the atternoon, and determined that deceased had committed suicide by shooting. Davis was a widower and his children reside in Brooklyn. He had been a fireman on beard a man-oi-war during the late war. Before opening the newastand where he committed suicide he had been a keeper in the Lunauc Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

THE EXACT DIFFERENCE.

pleasant experience with Mr. Arnott, the actor, on Saturday evening last, states that his assailant did not use a cowhide, as stated in the Harato's report, but a "neary bludgeon at least two and a half inches in dismoter, str."

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANNA PRAY. Mrs. Anna Pray, the mother of Mrs. Barney Willtams and of Mrs. Florence, died at her place of rest-dence, No. 335 Bridge atreet, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of her nee, after a long illness. Mrs. Withams was with her mother when she deed. Mrs. Fiorence, with her husband, is now in Europe

SAMUEL WILLIAMS. Samuel Williams died suddenly at Rondont, N. Y., on Sunday, aged eighty-nine years. He was formerly

on Sunday, aced eighty-him year. He was formerly a printer and journalist and for noarly fifty years was actively identified with politics and the leading public men of the State. He was an intimate acquaintance of Thuriow Weed, with whom he worked at the case in Albany, and was connected with the management of the Albany Argus when it was founded. He has hives several years in retirement at Rendout.